ROMANCE, THE NURSE OF HEROIC IDEALS, DEFENDED BY A WELL-KNOWN INSTRUCTRESS.

MISS BRENTON, OF JAMAICA, CAN SEE NO REASON WHY THE HORRORS OF REALISM SHOULD BE CALLED FINE LITERARY ART.

Miss Elizabeth Brenton, of Jamaica, is an intructress in English literature who has taken a front rank in more than one field of organization is a vice-president of the Jamaica Woman's Club; was one of the founders of the Linnman Club, for the study of botany, and its president for five years; is president of the Athenseum Society and an active member of the Highland Park Soclety, which has just raised money to purchase six acres of land for a park and children's playund. Miss Brenton has become Cecidedly interested in the question now being so widely discussed,
-whether realism of the Zola-Stephen Crane type is wholesome reading. She has positive views on that point and thus expressed them to a Tribune reporter yesterday:

"As a feacher, and as a woman more or less active in organizations of women, I have seen much to make me believe that the daughters and wives and mothers who furnish the bulk of the reading public for authors of current note are forgetting their duty to exert their influence toward the cultivation of true ideals of manhood and womanhood A true woman cannot tolerate literature based on a code of morals which if intro-duced into her own home would lose its brilliant coloring and fill her heart with apprehension over the future of her loved ones.

REAL ART IN FICTION.

"While the term fiction is usually applied only to the novel, it really means any work of the imagination, and may include painting, sculpture or the drama, which is only the novel acted by men and women. Jourbet says: 'Fiction has no business to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality.' Painting as a fine art cannot represent ugliness, and we have not reached that point there any school has advocated hanging on our ralls a picture of moral deformity in order to

show the skill of the artist. "There has been a tendency of late in the greater number of plays to deal with false positions and vexed moral questions, and then to try to justify the phase of life depicted by saying it is true to human nature. Before the time of printing, the drama was the great teacher of the people, and we read of plays called the 'moralities,' written to uphold certain virtues and reprove opposite vices, 'miracle plays,' giving scenes from the Bible, acted by monks and clergy, for the purpose of helping the people to a better life. In the days of our grandmothers the stage fell into disrepute, largely on account of the overwrought, highly sea oned class of plays presented. At a later date certain popular plays were justly regarded as helpful and instructive. But if you will call to mind the plays of the last few years most talked about by our young men and women, you will find we have strayed a long way from the moralities. It is the fashion just now to say that this is art, and art has nothing to do with morality. Neither has it anything to do with immorality. True art s high and ennobling. Beauty and morality spring from the same circumal source. Yet about five out of every six popular plays in the last ten years have been based on the implied assertion that women were no longer virtuous and men were lacking in high moral qualities, that wives were faithless and husbands contemptuous of the mar-

CHILDREN TOO MUCH EXPOSED. "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has forbidden children to take part in



A BLACK LAWN GOWN, WITH WHITE EMBROIDERY REVERS-BLACK STRAW HAT TRIMMED WITH MULL.

deal with any form of thought or question of daily life if the underlying ideal be pure and true. It is a great influence exerted over a wide range of people. The clergyman speaks to his congregation but once a week, while the actor has an auditors of the control of ence every night. The late Bishop Fraser advised religious people, and especially good women, to attend the theatre, as it was the greatest teacher of the masses, and they could raise the tone of its performances either by their approval or disapproval, but the sequel was the same in London as in New-York. The women went to the theatre, but they were satisfied with the plays they found there; they did not ask for purity or morality.

"Theoretically, it would seem as if the women of to-day, with their higher education, their greater intellectual growth, would demand something better for their diversion, but a giance at the audience in any of our theatres will show that they de not bring within its walls the high moral standard by which they judge incidents of daily life. It is useless to talk about elevating the stage when women show by their acts that they do not want it elevated. When they demand pure, wholesome plays these will be forthcoming.

WOMAN MAKES THE NOVEL.

"So with the novel. Women are the great readers of fiction, and it depends upon them whether a book rises in popularity or fails unnoticed by the way. The verdict rests with them. In few in-stances would the story, bringing with it its good or bad influences, reach its second edition if women did not read it, talk about it and make it seem a part of a liberal education to be able to give an opinion upon it. The most influential teacher of

facts out of a multitude, and two authors with a different end in view could deal truly with the same incidents and tell an entirely different story. So it is consistent with the truest realism to write a novel in good English, telling an interesting story with a plot to be worked out, having a pure and honest love as the mainspring of action with the principal characters, and ending happity with wedding bells.

"Many people object to taking their religion and their fiction together. The characters they read about must not bring the teachings of the Ten Commandments into society. It is not 'good form' to approve of a religious novel; they cannot take their morality in that way; but these same people never object to having immorality forced upon them by any writer who is popular. There are so many beautiful things in the world that are to real, and so many longings and aspirations reaching toward the ideal, that we could surround ourselves with lovely scenes and noble lives if we would only try to seek them.

DEGENERATION OF TASTE.

DEGENERATION OF TASTE.

"Ruskin says that in our choice of books we are like persons who could always have the society of kings and queens, and we deliberately choose to associate with the housemaid and the stable boy. Books which five years ago were thought to be unhealthy and to create about them an atmosphere incompatible with pure thoughts and righteous healthy and to create about them an atmosphere incompatible with pure thoughts and righteous living are now looked upon as harmless and tame, compared with the daring innovations brought to us between covers bearing the imprint of well-known authors and publishers. In fact, the time has come wher the name affixed to a book gives us no idea of what may be awaiting us, so many authors have sacrificed their Individuality to become popular.

"Perhaps it is the 'New Woman' who reads and upholds the modern novel. In her desire to be broad in her views, to get away from any narrowness in her judgment, she has gone to the other extreme and is growing in all directions away from the good old moral standard set up on Mount Sinai when the decalogue was written on tablets of stone. She will see her error. Do the best we can, we cannot aiways have the companionship we crave. The distinctions of society, the duties of life, its kindness and its courtesies make it impossible in our activities to choose only the cultivated, the intellectual and those of the greatest moral worth. In our solitude when the faculties are all alert, when the strongest influence is borne in upon us, then we have absolute freedom of choice, and there is always a great company waiting to entertain and instruct us as long as we choose to give them audience.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

"Stronger in its influence than the great and stirring events of history or the example of true selfsacrificing lives as we tearn of them in biography is the story of love, that great motive power the world, as told to us by the novelist. Our imaginations and our affections are a strong reality, nations and our affections are a strong reality, and our actions are often determined by these ideal issues more than by prudence or logic. We would be quite unwilling to bring into our homes in visible form some of the characters that are just now entertaining us in our books, and would have a serious heartache if a son or daughter should advocate the line of conduct we are tacitly upholding by a defence of the so-called realistic novels of to-duy."

Miss Brenton concluded in a more optimistic value.

Miss Brenton concluded in a more optimistic vein:

"A year or two ago it required courage to say that the healthy novel of romance would return, but there is in every life a craving for a pure, sweet story of hope and love. This is not satisfied by psychological studies and the gauging of the relative forces that enter into a few individual lives. The longing is for the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin, and that comes only from the heart. The good old-fashioned love story will come back whenever the women demand it. There are a few now upon the book table, but they can hardly be called the dominant novels of the day. They are, however, winning a place in popular favor, and when this place is won there will come a new era in literature and one which the nineteenth century woman may be proud to have given to the world. This is not inconsistent with the truest growth and highest development, for we have this eternal truth. Now abideth faith, hope and love, but the greatest of these is love."

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

Taxidermy is one of the latest fads among the smart women. It is said that Mrs. Jack Astor started the fashion by learning the art in order that she could preserve with her own hands the feathered trophies of her hunting expeditions. The feathered frophies of her hunting expensions, story that Mrs. Astor mastered the art in two weeks is not credited by those who have tried it. Few women, however, care to mount the complete bird or animal, most of them being satisfied with preserving the wings, breast, head, etc.

The Amity Kindergarten, at No. 512 West Fiftyfourth-st., is now in charge of Miss Minnie C. Van



MISS M. C. VAN DEVENTER. Kindergarten teacher.

Deventer. Miss Van Deventer studied kindergarten

whom she taught the simple elements of the work, and many of them became practical engravers. As to women engravers at that time, Mrs.-Foter says that the only one of any note was Mary Ann Williams, who belonged to a family of skilled English engravers. She is said to have done work which was little inferior to that of her brothers.

as a painter and sculptor, has recently planned the designs for an extension of the little hostlery at Rosenlath, on the Gareloch, where she and the Marquis retreat after the London season. The wing which, with the assistance of a young London architect, she has designed, consists of seven bedrooms, dining and drawing cooms and a guaroom. The Marchioness is to paint the sign which will hang over the public entrance to the hotel.

SOME WAYS OF THE WORLD.

THE PASSING OF THE OLD-FASHIONED TEA-TABLE TO BE REGRETTED.

AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN'S CLEVER LETTER TO THE LITTLE DAUGHTER OF A SOCIAL LEADER-

SUPERSTITIONS OF GOLF PLAYERS. The old-fashioned tea-table is becoming a thing of the past, and an invitation to tea means now adays, unless especially defined, the informal five-o'clock tea which is hardly considered in the light of an entertainment, being merely an excuse for receiving one's friends at a stated hour. Some of the old families who make a point of keeping up their traditions have retained for Sunday evening the American "tea"—a meal that is to most people rather a welcome change from the conventional and formal dinner

It is very seldom that one sees in these up-to-date days the old regulation tea-table with its dishes of cold tongue and cold chicken thinly sliced, snowy biscuits, light as a feather; golden butter, home-made preserves that are the pride of the house mistress, and delicious cake made by her own fair hands. All these dainties and more of the same kind tastefully arranged amid flowers and fruit and sliver candelabra on the polished mahogany which reflected in its mysterious depths the candies and their myriad radiations, with the milder sheer of the highly polished sliver-nothing could be prettier or more restful than the tea-tables of yore. This dainty old-fashioned meal was as different as possible from what is called in England "high tea," which is really a rather "higglety-pigglety" dinner, with hot smoking dishes of meat and vegetables, all served at once; and which, although under certain conditions may be convenient, can never be elegant, the latter quality being a distinctive mark of a typical American tea. "I should love to keep up Sunday evening teas," says many a housekeeper. "but my husband insists upon having his dinner; he says it upsets his digestion to be red upon biscuits and preserves and coid meat; whereas if the truth were told, such abstemiousness practised every day would save him from many an ill that his overfed body is helr to." of cold tongue and cold chicken thinly sliced

## ALLURING NOTES.

"I thought you said you were not going to allow Mollie to go to Mrs. B.'s child's party?" said one matron in upper-tendom to another.
"Nor did I intend to," answered the latter, "but

she wrote such an alluring note to the child herself that I was obliged, perforce, to consent. After all, she is a very kind sort of person!"

of art and consideration; a wedge to open the door -it it were only the tiulest of chinks-into the onable world, which the ambitious mother had determined her child should enter. So, instead of a formal invitation, which she felt would bring

of a formal invitation, which she felt would bring an equally formal regret; or a note to the mother, which she knew would elicit a cold reply, she addressed the little girl herself.

"Dear Mollie," she wrote, "some funny little trained dogs would like to show you their clever tricks next Wednesday afternoon at my house. Will you come and see them?" And of gurse the child was wild to go.

Tactful little notes are a species of social open sesame in many cases. A little flattery can be administered, or a subtle compliment conveyed, so easily through such a medium! We are apt to read between the lines more or less in every communication received. Everything with some persons, means something. It is like the game French maidens play with the daisies: "Un peu, beaucoup,



A STAND FOR PLANTS

passionnement, has du tout." A stiff and formal note repels, a gushing one is almost equally unacceptable. Cordiality, however, is almost always pleasant, and a tinge of deference in many cases is effective. In face, note-writing might almost be considered as a fine art and studied accordingly.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

One of the great secrets of welldoing in any line is to know one's limitations, to recognize the fact that beyond certain boundaries, whether they are who thus learn to concentrate their exertions on attainable objects accomplish far more than those who aim higher and even seem to go much fur ther. The American woman, as a rule, tries to ex-ceed her limitation. Her febrile restlessness and energy are proverbial, and in consequence she wears herself out when she might easily have re-tained both health and happiness by keeping with-in bounds.

in bounds.

Nervous prostration is a new-fashioned ailment that has appeared within the last couple of decades—a result of our end-of-the-century existence that might well be taken as a warning that we are living beyond our physical and mental means. To speak in racing parlance, we are running "the pace that kills."

GOLF SUPERSTITIONS.

The golfer, as a rule, is superstitious, and nearly all of the good players have some especial talismen on which they place more or less reliance. The rabbit's foot, most of them say, is a delusion and a snare. It has been tried and found immentably wanting. The four-leaf clover, however, may be said to be the true mascot of the golf-player. If he finds one on his way to the links he is happy; and if he loses the game it is not the fault of the charm, but rather of some malign or "hoodoo" influence which is too strong to be overcome. Like a "mascot," a "hoodoo" is an actual influence, according to the golfer. Certain people have a fatal effect on others. The "evil eye" is often blamed for effect on others. The "evil eye" is often blamed for a missed stroke, and so on. Of course, all of this talk is more or less put on, but there is a certain belief in occult influences, nevertheless. Luck is a deity to be propitiated, not offended.

At the men's championship tournament last year one of the contestants lost, although he had carried in his pocket a famous family tallsman which, according to their story, had won matches at the 'Varsity races in England; had carried several horses to the winning-post, and, in fact, had always led the members of the family on to victory, so that it was carried from place to place as a matter of course whenever an important contest was on the tapls. When in this instance the young man lost, great was the family's consternation. "What did you wish on it?" asked the mother, who had brought the precious luck-giver in full faith to her son "I wished to put up a strong game," he answered. "Good gracious!" cried his irate parent, "why on earth didn't you wish to win? Of course, dear little St. Aloysius couldn't help you if you didn't wish right." And her faith in the family mascot remains unshaken.

A FLOWER STAND.

One of the prettiest stands possible for plants is a hammered brass Spanish table containing braziers for charcoal intended for heating a room. The deep braziers are inserted in the centre of each SELECTION OF THE REPULSIVE.

"Realism is said to represent facts, but the most realistic writer only represents things as seen by himself, and he finds only that he seeks. The representation of a scent an event given with the utmost fidelity it and a selection of a few the utmost fidelity it and a selection of a few the seeks. The representation of a scent an event given with the utmost fidelity it and a selection of a few the seeks of the then British Consul in Philadelphia, in the utmost fidelity it and a says this was the happlest time deep braziers are inserted in the centre of each shelf, which is covered with hammered sheet braziers are filled with an amount of two lower braziers are filled with and planted with ferns, while the upper one serves as a saucer for a larger brazier are filled with and planted with ferns, while the upper one serves as a saucer for a larger brazier are filled with and planted with ferns. While the upper one serves as a saucer for a larger brazier are filled with and planted with ferns. While the upper one serves as a saucer for a larger braziers are filled with and planted with ferns. While the upper one serves as a saucer for a larger brazier are filled with and planted with ferns. While the upper one serves as a saucer for a larger brazier are filled with an an upper served as a saucer for a larger brazier are filled with an an upper served with ferns. The two lower braziers are filled with an an upper served with served with served with its country to lower braziers are filled with an upper served with ferns. The two lower braziers are filled with an upper served with served



PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS CLUBBED TO-GETHER FOR IT IN 1824.

THE BUILDING FIRST PUT UP WAS FOR BOYS ONLY, BUT SOON ANOTHER STRUCTURE

WAS ERECTED FOR GIRLS-THE CURRICULUMS.

The first high school of New-York City not an individual enterprise was erected in Crosby-st., between Grand and Broome sts., in 1824, as the result of a movement by public-spirited citizens, who clubbed together to pay the expenses of the undertaking. Mrs. Anna M. Steers, of No. 2,076 Fifthave., president of the Dames of the Revolution, has been much interested in the history of this move-ment, and she has found a storehouse of informa-tion in the records in possession of J. Warren Law-ton, whose father, William Lawton, was one of the first agitators for such a school.

Mrs. Steers sends to The Tribune some cullings

from these records that give a curiously complete idea of the way interest was excited in the project and the way money was at last raised to carry it out, as well as some conception of what was taught, both in the first building, where boys only were instructed and in the second one, put up by the same corporation, in which girls were the only pupils. The buildings were only about a block THREE CITIZENS BEGAN THE WORK.

William Lawton's first memorandum on the sub-

\_t (May, 1824) says:

Having for two years past been desirous of getting up a school on the Lancastrian system for children of respectable citizens, I was much gratifled in meeting with those of similar views. While in conversation on the subject with my friend Robert Mott, in Wall-st., about three weeks since, we were joined by our mutual friend Isaac Collins. who stated that he had the same object in view and should use every exertion to obtain it. We therefore agreed to unite our exertions and proceed immediately to attract the attention of some liberal and influential friends to the subject. Invitations were accordingly sent to about one hundred to meet at the Free School No. 1, in Chatham-st. Some who were present at that meeting were John Griscom, Daniel Barnes, Isaac Collins, Charles Lawton, Cornellus Dubols, Thomas Elddy, Eleazer Lord, Thomas R. Mercier, Thomas Cock, Abraham Richards, Francis Olmswad, Samuel Boyd, Amos Palmer, Philip W. Engs, John R. Murray, Gulien C. Ver Planck, James Wilson, William Lawton, James Boyd, Jr., William Howard and Gideon Tucker. Those gentlemen immediately subscribed about \$5,600 on the terms hereinafter mentioned. Mr. Ver Planck and Mr. Boyd were appointed a committee to make an agreement with John Griscom and Daniel F. Barnes to be principals of the school, to report suitable regulations, and also to obtain subscribers to the stock, so as to allow, if possible, no person to hold more than one share, it being understood that those who have subscribed for more are to relinquish to those who wish one share. It is presumed that \$12,000 will purchase the ground, erect a suitable building and furnish it properly for the school." Palmer, Philip W. Engs, John R. Murray, Gullen

EIGHTY-FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.

At a meeting held Saturday, May 15, 1824, and presided over by Stephen Allen, an ex-Mayor of New-York, it appeared that eighty-five persons had the school were proposed, and it was ordered that two hundred and fifty copies be printed for the use of the subscribers to the stock. Trustees were appointed to call in the stock at their pleasure, viz., Stephen Allen. Samuel Boyd, Nathan Comstock, Cornelius Dubois and Isaac Collins. John Griscom, William W. Fox. Stephen Allen, Isaac Collins and William Lawton were named as a Building Committee, with full power, except that the whole expense should not exceed \$3,000. Four lots were bought in Crosby-st., at a total

expense of \$1,200. Together they covered an area 100 feet square.

At a meeting of the society on June 28, 1824, it was resolved that the Building Committee be authorized to extend the amount to be expended for the building, lot and fixtures to \$15,000, and increase the capital accordingly. On July 1 contracts were awarded to the lowest hidders—Jacobus & Rupel, carpenters, \$5,225, and Rodgers & Price, masons, \$5,200. Mr. Pox was authorized to employ John Lippincott, mason, as overseer, if he would attend to it for \$50. was resolved that the Building Committee be

DECIDING TO INCORPORATE.

At a meeting on July 12, 1824, this committee of three was appointed to draft an act of incorporation: John T. Irving, Samuel Cowdrey and Pro fessor Griscom. The charter was reported on July 12, and was ordered to be forwarded to the Legisinture at Albany. At this meeting the limit of expense was raised to \$17,000. The secretary was expense was raised to \$17.000. The secretary was requested to furnish each stockholder with a list of the present stockholders, and request them to "procure a few more subscribers and hand them in to, the treasurer." The first trustees, elected November 20, were as follows: Peter A. Jay, Cornelius Dubois, Stephen Allen, Charles King, Isaac Collins, J. T. Irving, Samuel Boyd, Robert C. Cor-



FIRST PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL IN NEW-

YORK CITY. neil, Robert Sedgwick, Thomas R. Mercier, William W. Fox, Lindley Murray, William Lawton, Samuel Cowdrey and G. C. Ver Planck. INSISTING ON THE NAME.

question had been raised at Albany about the name of the institution, and Mr. Lewton had presented a copy of the letter written by himself to Clarkson Crolius, chairman of the Assembly:

to Clarkson Crolius, chairman of the Assembly:

Dear sir: The establishment of a school on the Lancastrian plan has long been a favorite object with me, and a number with similar feelings associated for that purpose, taking as a guide, in a considerable degree, that establishment at Edinburgh denominated the High School, as that establishment embraced higher course of instruction than had before been deemed suited to the system, with full success, and was well known and appreciated in our city. The name of High School was given to our establishment, as being short and carrying with it an idea of the nature of this new establishment,

I regret that the name should create opponents to our bill, for at this time it is too late to alter it without the greatest inconvenience and considerable expense. Books, cards and notices have been printed with the present title. In front and rear of the building we have in large letters New-York High School. You will confer a personal favor by alding the passage of the bill with the original title, and I trust you will be much pleased to patronize the establishment when, on your return to the city, you will have an opportunity of seeing it in successful operation. I do not claim any personal acquaintance, but Mr. Merritt may have made you acquainted with my name. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

The bill passed the Legislature and the school was

opening bore a print of the building, here repro-duced, and explained the instruction furnished in

A HIGH SCHOOL'S BIRTH. quarter, and senior \$7 per quarter, payable in advance. Fuel for the season, introductory. 25 cents, and junior and senior 50 cents each. Pens and ink, introductory, none; junior, 25 cents, and senior, 50 cents.

METHODS OF DISCIPLINE.

The first annual report of the High School shows that at the start there were more than two hun-dred pupils; and in the month of May this number had increased to 650. Here is a letter to Mr. Newton from a teacher, throwing some light on methods of discipline:

ods of discipline:

Dear Sir: I am quite mortified with a circumstance that occurred this afternoon. I had forbidden the boys to go in the street when dismissed between scnools; but Frederick, not thinking, I presume, took a little flight. In return when he came in I designed to scare him with a slap or two on his shoulder, but he being quick on the heel gave a dodge and the end of my stick hit him in the face. Altho' it was not hard, yet it appears like carelessness on my part. Please to consider it an entire accident, which was the case. Very respectfully yours.

M. C. HART.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The success of the High School having been remarkable, a considerable number of stockholders were anxious that a similar institution should be provided for girls. A meeting of the society was therefore called, and it was unanimously resolved to purchase ground and erect a building of dimensions sufficient to accommodate four hundred female scholars. The trustees accordingly pur-chased a lot 72 feet by 100, in Crosby, near Spring st., on which they erected a trick building of three stories, 44 feet by 60. The cost of the ground, the building and its furniture was about \$15,000. In apology for employing only women teachers, the trustees said:

trustees said:

It may be regarded by some as a hazardous experiment to entrust the chief conduct of female education to female teachers. Such apprehensions might very reasonably be entertained, even by those who do not doubt the natural intellectual equality of the sexes, on account of the existing superior advantages for male education. But it will not be pretended that women possessing the same natural talents and learning may not be as happy as men in the faculty of communicating their knowledge. On the other hand, supposing the male and female teacher to be precisely equal, there are strong considerations for preferring females, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. On the whole, the trustees have been induced by the strongest evidence of very uncommon qualifications to commit to ladies the chief direction and instruction of the Female High School, and they confidently anticipate that this institution will greatly increase the means and elevate the standard of female education.

WHAT THE BOYS STUDIED.

In November, 1825, this information was given to the public: "The trustees have incurred but few expenses since the opening of the school. Their receipts, according to the conditions of their engagement with Messrs. Griscom and Barnes, are \$510, or the semi-annual interest upon \$17,000, the cost of boys' school in Crosby-st., and its furniture. The Female High School will be opened on February 1 next. Applications for the admission of girls, ary I next. Applications for the admission of girls, which are limited to the children of stockholders, may be made to the secretary or treasurer until January 29 next, and after that time at the schoolhouse daily, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p. m. Shares of stock of \$25 each (which will entitle the holder to all the privileges of a stockholder) may be obtained of Mr. Robert C. Cornell, No. 289 Pearl-st.; the secretary, Mr. T. R. Merceln, No. 25 Fulton-st., or of Mr. Isaac Collins, No. 424 Broome-st.

"The terms and course of instruction in the Male

Broome-st,
"The terms and course of instruction in the Male
High School (principals, John Griscom, LL. D.; D.
H. Barnes, A. M.), are as follows:
"Introductory Department, & per quarter; fuel
for the season, 25 cents, No charge for slates.
Nathaniel C. Hart, Francis Windsor, teachers.—
The alphabet, spelling, reading, writing on slates,
first notions of drawing, arithmetic, geography and
natural history.

The alphabet, spelling, reading, writing on states, first notions of drawing, arithmetic, geography and natural history.

"Junior department, \$5 per quarter. Fuel for the season, 50 cents. Pens and ink, 25 cents. Shepherd Johnson, George Griscom, teachers.—Spelling, reading, writing on paper, first principles of geography and English grammar; arithmetic, mental and as far as through the rules of proportion; elecution, continuance of natural history.

"Senior department, \$7 per quarter. Fuel for the season, 50 cents. Pens and ink, 50 cents. Daniel P. Racon, Noble Heath, Alfred A. Smith, teachers, M. Condert, M. Stagno, teachers in the French and Spanish languages.—Grammar and geography complete, mapping, higher arithmetic, bookkeepins, aigebra, geometry, trigonometry, plain and spaerical-astronomical calculations, surveying, mensuration, navigation, conic sections, dialling, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, ancient geography, antiquities, history, rhetoric, elecution, composition, lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry and natural history, with experiments and specimens, athletic exercises.

"The payment of tuition shall be made to the principals in advance, and the terms of instruction shall in no case be varied from the foregoing rates."

BRANCHES PURSUED BY GIRLS.

"The terms and course of instruction in the Female High School will be as follows: "Introductory department, \$3 per quarter. Miss

Charlotte Gardner, Miss Sarah Belch, teachers-The alphabet, speiling, reading, writing on slates, writing on paper, elementary branches of arithmetic, grammar, geography, principally by maps some branches of natural history and plain needle

metic, grammar, geography, principally by maps, some branches of natural history and plain needle-work.

"Junior department, \$5 per quarter. Mrs. Sarah S. Rainsford, Miss Parmela Robbins, teachers—Spelling, reading, definitions, writing, geography, English grammar, arithmetic, mental and mechadical, as far as through the rules of proportion; continuance of natural history, linear drawing, use of globes and maps, plain sewing, marking, cutting out and making femals dresses.

Senior department, \$7 per quarter. Miss Sarah Starr, Miss Eliza E. Clark, teachers.—Spelling, reading, definitions, writing, English grammar, composition, geography, with the use of maps and globes, mapping, higher arithmetic, the three first books of Euclid, bookkeeping, moral philosophy, history and belles-lettres."

"Fine and ornamental needlework, French language, drawing and painting, lectures on astronomy, natural philosophy and natural history, per quarter, extra, \$3; payment of tuition to be made in advance. No charge will be made in either department for fuel, slates, slate-vencils, quills, ink or for the use of maps and globes, and all books and other articles of stationery are charged at first cost. Rewards and premiums dispensed for good conduct and improvement in learning. Board of Trustees—John T. Irving, president; Gulian C. Verplanck, vice-president; Thomas R. Mercein, secretary; Isaac Collins, treasurer, Members—Stephen Allen, Samuel Boyd, Robert Cornell, Robert Sedswick, Samuel Cowdrey, Dr. A. W. Ives, Lindley Murray, William Lawton, W. W. Fox, Philip Hone, Dr. Thomas Eddy, Benjamin Demilt, Charles Town, James Hamilton, Morris Robinson, Archibald Mevickar, Daniel Lord, ir., and James Benedict."

GLOVES.

Modern science accomplishes wonderful feats, and some of these are not the less remarkable because they are in themselves simple devices. Such a one is the invention of a glove clasp, where a solid metal stud goes into a metal socket smaller than the stud. Mechanics would call such a device an impossibility, but the whole thing is simple. A slight lip is formed upon the metal post, and this, inserted into the socket, rolls in easily, without any pressure, pulling or straining of the material, such as are necessary in fastening other clasps. This fastener was invented by S. F. Paul, and it is called the "O. X. Fastener."

Once fastened, it cannot come unfastened, be-cause of the size of the post, except by the same

York High School. You will confer a personal favor by alding the passage of the bill with the original title, and I trust you will be much pleased to patronize the establishment when, on your return to the city, you will have an opportunity of seeing it in successful operation. I do not claim any personal acquaintance, but Mr. Merritt may have made you acquainted with my name. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM LAWTON.

The bill passed the Legislature and the school was opened March 1, 1825. The circular announcing the opening bore a print of the building, here reproduced, and explained the instruction furnished in the three departments (introductory, junior and senior), together with terms for the same, as follows: Introductory, 33 per quarter; junior, 35 per done before now, and may do again.

stantly in attendance. A. SIMONSON.

## n rich, lustrous colors, the quality is the finest obtain-tible, and assuredly nothing to equal same! The reputation of my house as to the high grade o workmanship and our production-Novelties in HUMAN HAIR GOODS-assures my patrons that

will give them false ideas of life and force them

into a profession full of danger to them before

they are old enough to judge for themselves of the good or the bad, the false or the true. Yet

and in our parlors the most delicate and sacred

relations of life are spoken of in the lightest vein

There is no reason why the drama should not

SEASON OF 1897-98.

HUMAN HAIR

A. SIMONSON,

933 Broadway.

21st and 22d Sts.

and with the freest criticism.

ertaining to the line of HUMAN HAIR GOODS can not be equalled elsewhere as to variety, superior quality and low prices.

Our Hair Dressing Parlor is a perfect Bijou! numerous Artists and Experts for Hair Coloring (in various shades)

ANTTHING AND EVERYTHING

21ST AND 22D STS. KIS BROADWAY. Telephone call: 2501 18th st

theatrical performances, on the ground that they | the present day is current literature. Novers and romances are now read by everybody; they are the natural mental food of the world. "The first ventures in so-called 'realism' were.

MRS. J. W. THOMAS, Vice-president-at-large of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition and chairman of Library Committee.

unfortunately, profitable to the author, and he made his readers believe he was advocating some high moral principle, but the man who begins dealing in morals to make money will soon find himself among the immorals, and he is just as willing to trade upon immorality because it is profitable. He no longer writes because he has a story to tell, but because it is remunerative to give people an opportunity to live in bad company and call it art. The reading of such books threatens easiety with blood-poisoning. There was a good old-fashloned saying, that you could safely estimate a man's character if you knew the books he read. 'Show me what a man reads and I will tell you if I can trust him,' but that would not be considered now a fair test. The evildoer does not work as much harm as those who uphold him. Word-painting always conveys some idea to the mind, bad or good. It will not do to say 'it wil' not hurt me to read it, but it would injure some one younger or less experienced than I.' No one can estimate her own chances of being scorched is she plays with fire. What we read becomes a part of our minds, at least for the time being, and the imave produced may claim recognition when it may be most detrimental to ourselves.

"Who can measure the harm done to the young girl when she asks some older woman whom she considers' an example worthy of her following. 'Have you read "The Night and the Day; or. The Deserted Wife"? and the latter replies: "Oh, yes. I have read it: everybody is reading it, and I am sure I do not see anything wrong in a volume after it has had such an indorsement, and can you expect her to discriminate between the art of delineating a certain character and the morals of the character itself? Popular sentiment fase a code of honor and morality, and it will not do to praise the standard in the abstract and then assume its volution as a matter of course by saying that a "realistic' book is true to nature. It may be a picture of one phase of the age in which we live but we want to live up to the high unfortunately, profitable to the author, and he we take our own sons and daughters to see these plays, discuss the plots freely with them, made his readers believe he was advocating some

SELECTION OF THE REPULSIVE.

work under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes, and previous to that was two years in the designing class at Cooper Institute. She was for six weeks in the kindergarten in the Jones Memorial School under Mrs. Liebrick, and says this was the happiest time of her life.